

while and I assure you that this is a very pretty time of the year over here. The fields of red clover are at their best and the trees are well out and I do not suppose it will be long before we will be having the fruits of the season.

The work is booming here and every time we come in we can see the changes that have taken place since we left. The American Forces are putting in a lot of work over here. It seems that we cannot learn to use the facilities that they have over here, though the French have made them do for a long time. The first thing that everyone does when they see a freight train and engine is to say: "Toot, toot," for they do look so much like a toy. The French are showing some difficulty in understanding our methods and I fear that they do not fully appreciate what we have done already, much of it seems so useless to them. I think though in a very short time that we will be having them look at us in the right light. The peasants who are in the towns seem to take the Amex soldier as a sort of a tourist who is out for a good time, they cannot understand the boys who sky-lark and go to battle all the same day.

I have visited some of the hospitals on shore here and those located with camps have about the same old thing to do, i. e., preventive and prophylactic medicine. I visited Cabot's Hospital Base, they are just about getting into good working order and have a big place. At present there are more medical cases there than anything else. They are quite a way from trouble but I suppose train service will make them closer when things get going as they no doubt will before long.

With very good wishes, I am,

Yours truly,

R. H. HUNT.

MEDICAL WOMEN'S WAR SERVICE.

To the Editor:

The American Women's Hospitals represent the national organization of medical women in the United States, to which over 2000 medical women are registered for war service. Half this number are available at a moment's notice for foreign service.

The distressing condition in the allied countries convinces us that the work is essential. When we realize the diabolical military idea of the Huns, who by imperial edict compel the repopulation of their own country, while at the same time they are in every manner devitalizing the inhabitants of France and Belgium through starvation, deprivation and all sorts of atrocities and depredations which civilization cannot countenance, their crude and cruel attempts to prevent the perpetuation of other nations by inoculating their prisoners with germs of T. B. and syphilis, and the mutilation of innocent children,—then it behooves us, the people of America, to foster the mothers and children of France, Belgium and Servia, and by our money and efforts strive to make the inhabitants of these war-ridden countries strong physically and mentally.

We are told by eye witnesses of the thousands of French and Belgian children who are driven from Germany by way of Switzerland, when they are no longer able to work, and half starving and diseased are herded into France to be fed and cared for. These horrible conditions are beyond belief.

Through the efforts of our medical women our organization has obtained three ambulances and one motor laboratory fully equipped, which has been sent to Servia. Besides sending many surgical supplies and instruments, ether, etc.

Sixty-five of the women physicians have already been sent to France to do civilian relief work. Two Los Angeles women have recently left for this work, and they write us that we cannot conceive of

the terrible conditions of poverty and privation which exist there. They tell us we must work, and work, and work still more to send aid to these stricken people.

Our plan is to interest all the lay people in our work, and to raise money to equip and support in France, Belgium and Servia hospital units with outlying dispensaries and to do civilian relief work in the allied countries. Also our American women of the American Women's Hospitals are organized to aid in caring for the dependents of the soldiers and sailors at home.

A few weeks ago there was put on in New York City a campaign to raise \$200,000 for this work; \$250,000 was raised at that time, which will go towards equipping our hospital unit. Realizing the success that this work has reached by this great appeal we in the Los Angeles District are putting on an open campaign to raise the sum of \$50,000 for this work. This is a small amount when we realize the great need and the poverty that exists over there while we are practically all of us living in luxury.

Yours very truly,

ETTA GRAY, M. D.,

State Chairman, American Women's Hospitals.

May 29, 1918,

Los Angeles.

County Societies

The Los Angeles County Medical Association met on April 9, 1918, at 8 P. M., in the Auditorium of the old Los Angeles Normal School, at Fifth and Olive Streets.

It was a patriotic meeting, called at the request of the Government.

This is a special meeting, called for the purpose of hearing Major D. Jump, who comes with a special message direct from the office of the Surgeon-General, and our Government at Washington. The meeting is especially intended for the members of the Los Angeles County Medical Association, the Los Angeles County Dental Association, the Los Angeles County Pharmaceutical Association, and the Los Angeles County Nurses' Association.

All physicians, dentists, pharmacists, and nurses, and members of their families and friends and clients, were cordially invited to be present.

The audience joined the leaders in patriotic songs with exceptional enthusiasm.

Dr. William Duffield, president of the Society, opened the meeting and requested Dr. E. Avery Newton, chairman of the committee on Red Cross Work, to preside.

The regular meeting of the Los Angeles County Medical Association took place in Hamburger's Cafe, May 2d, at 8:15 p. m., Dr. Duffield presided.

A vote of thanks was extended by the Society to Congressman Osborn for his recommendation of Dr. D. D. Lucy for the Los Angeles Reserve Corps.

Dr. Walter M. Dickie's subject was "Venereal Phases of the War Social Service."

Dr. Duffield introduced Dr. Milbank Johnson saying that he stood in the front rank in altruistic work, and that he has done much good.

Dr. Milbank Johnson, member of the Executive Committee of the California Military Welfare Commission, spoke on "The Sociological Work" of that commission.

In August of 1917 the Governor at the request of the Secretaries of War and Navy created the California Military Welfare Commission consisting of seventeen ladies and gentlemen meeting in